

Our first floor is our Clothing Department, which means a larger and better stock than any other house in town. Carry Men's Suits \$3.50. G. W. GUNNELL.

BIRSA NEWS.

It matters not what style or what price Ladies' or Misses' Wear you may want, we can suit you for \$1.50 up. G. W. GUNNELL.

VOL. VIII. NO. 8.

LOUISA, LAWRENCE COUNTY, KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 28, 1892.

M. F. CONLEY, Publisher.

Aut inveniam viam, aut faciam.

MRS. HARRISON.

Softly the Watchers Proclaim That "She is Dead."

To the last the first-class hotel room was the scene of the tragedy. Mrs. Harrison, who had been in the city for some time, was found dead in her room. The cause of death was asphyxiation by gas from the gas stove.

Mrs. Harrison met death with the patience and resignation of a devout Christian, and her last days were comparatively free from pain. For twenty-four hours the president and family had been almost constantly at her bedside, waiting the end. Last night was without special incident, but late and early, so frequently that the president was in and out of the chamber many times, never away for any length of time.

Mrs. Harrison at noon Monday was conscious. A little before that the president, leaning over her, asked if she wished for anything. With the calm smile that death only makes more serene and tranquil, she answered, low but distinct, "No, dear."

At 1 o'clock Dr. Gardner said he did not think that more than four or five minutes remained for Mrs. Harrison. He said that she was in the last stage of asphyxiation, and that she was in a sleep, unconscious of her surroundings, from which she occasionally roused. During the moments of wakefulness she responded feebly, but clearly and intelligently to inquiries made.

A number of messages of condolence were also received. From 5 o'clock until well into the evening the friends and all the members of the family remained unceasingly at Mrs. Harrison's bedside.

As the day wore on the president and family left the room, leaving the president and family to remain. The president and family left the room, leaving the president and family to remain. The president and family left the room, leaving the president and family to remain.

The president and family left the room, leaving the president and family to remain. The president and family left the room, leaving the president and family to remain. The president and family left the room, leaving the president and family to remain.

The president and family left the room, leaving the president and family to remain. The president and family left the room, leaving the president and family to remain. The president and family left the room, leaving the president and family to remain.

The president and family left the room, leaving the president and family to remain. The president and family left the room, leaving the president and family to remain. The president and family left the room, leaving the president and family to remain.

The president and family left the room, leaving the president and family to remain. The president and family left the room, leaving the president and family to remain. The president and family left the room, leaving the president and family to remain.

DEDICATION

Of the Great Buildings of the World's Fair at Chicago.

A Monster Parade, Estimated to Be Fifty Ten Miles in Length.

Ten Thousand People Attended a Grand Ball. All Contributions to the Celebration of a Discovery that Enriched the World.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—When the multitude began pouring into the downtown district Thursday morning to view the great parade they saw stretching away in every direction streets filled with decorations, all they looked like a gigantic flower garden. The national colors predominated, but with the red, white and blue were mingled the flags of all nations, and here and there a streamer of terra cotta, Chicago's newly chosen municipal color.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—When the multitude began pouring into the downtown district Thursday morning to view the great parade they saw stretching away in every direction streets filled with decorations, all they looked like a gigantic flower garden. The national colors predominated, but with the red, white and blue were mingled the flags of all nations, and here and there a streamer of terra cotta, Chicago's newly chosen municipal color.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—When the multitude began pouring into the downtown district Thursday morning to view the great parade they saw stretching away in every direction streets filled with decorations, all they looked like a gigantic flower garden. The national colors predominated, but with the red, white and blue were mingled the flags of all nations, and here and there a streamer of terra cotta, Chicago's newly chosen municipal color.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—When the multitude began pouring into the downtown district Thursday morning to view the great parade they saw stretching away in every direction streets filled with decorations, all they looked like a gigantic flower garden. The national colors predominated, but with the red, white and blue were mingled the flags of all nations, and here and there a streamer of terra cotta, Chicago's newly chosen municipal color.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—When the multitude began pouring into the downtown district Thursday morning to view the great parade they saw stretching away in every direction streets filled with decorations, all they looked like a gigantic flower garden. The national colors predominated, but with the red, white and blue were mingled the flags of all nations, and here and there a streamer of terra cotta, Chicago's newly chosen municipal color.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—When the multitude began pouring into the downtown district Thursday morning to view the great parade they saw stretching away in every direction streets filled with decorations, all they looked like a gigantic flower garden. The national colors predominated, but with the red, white and blue were mingled the flags of all nations, and here and there a streamer of terra cotta, Chicago's newly chosen municipal color.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—When the multitude began pouring into the downtown district Thursday morning to view the great parade they saw stretching away in every direction streets filled with decorations, all they looked like a gigantic flower garden. The national colors predominated, but with the red, white and blue were mingled the flags of all nations, and here and there a streamer of terra cotta, Chicago's newly chosen municipal color.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—When the multitude began pouring into the downtown district Thursday morning to view the great parade they saw stretching away in every direction streets filled with decorations, all they looked like a gigantic flower garden. The national colors predominated, but with the red, white and blue were mingled the flags of all nations, and here and there a streamer of terra cotta, Chicago's newly chosen municipal color.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—When the multitude began pouring into the downtown district Thursday morning to view the great parade they saw stretching away in every direction streets filled with decorations, all they looked like a gigantic flower garden. The national colors predominated, but with the red, white and blue were mingled the flags of all nations, and here and there a streamer of terra cotta, Chicago's newly chosen municipal color.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—When the multitude began pouring into the downtown district Thursday morning to view the great parade they saw stretching away in every direction streets filled with decorations, all they looked like a gigantic flower garden. The national colors predominated, but with the red, white and blue were mingled the flags of all nations, and here and there a streamer of terra cotta, Chicago's newly chosen municipal color.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—When the multitude began pouring into the downtown district Thursday morning to view the great parade they saw stretching away in every direction streets filled with decorations, all they looked like a gigantic flower garden. The national colors predominated, but with the red, white and blue were mingled the flags of all nations, and here and there a streamer of terra cotta, Chicago's newly chosen municipal color.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—When the multitude began pouring into the downtown district Thursday morning to view the great parade they saw stretching away in every direction streets filled with decorations, all they looked like a gigantic flower garden. The national colors predominated, but with the red, white and blue were mingled the flags of all nations, and here and there a streamer of terra cotta, Chicago's newly chosen municipal color.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—When the multitude began pouring into the downtown district Thursday morning to view the great parade they saw stretching away in every direction streets filled with decorations, all they looked like a gigantic flower garden. The national colors predominated, but with the red, white and blue were mingled the flags of all nations, and here and there a streamer of terra cotta, Chicago's newly chosen municipal color.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—When the multitude began pouring into the downtown district Thursday morning to view the great parade they saw stretching away in every direction streets filled with decorations, all they looked like a gigantic flower garden. The national colors predominated, but with the red, white and blue were mingled the flags of all nations, and here and there a streamer of terra cotta, Chicago's newly chosen municipal color.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—When the multitude began pouring into the downtown district Thursday morning to view the great parade they saw stretching away in every direction streets filled with decorations, all they looked like a gigantic flower garden. The national colors predominated, but with the red, white and blue were mingled the flags of all nations, and here and there a streamer of terra cotta, Chicago's newly chosen municipal color.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—When the multitude began pouring into the downtown district Thursday morning to view the great parade they saw stretching away in every direction streets filled with decorations, all they looked like a gigantic flower garden. The national colors predominated, but with the red, white and blue were mingled the flags of all nations, and here and there a streamer of terra cotta, Chicago's newly chosen municipal color.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—When the multitude began pouring into the downtown district Thursday morning to view the great parade they saw stretching away in every direction streets filled with decorations, all they looked like a gigantic flower garden. The national colors predominated, but with the red, white and blue were mingled the flags of all nations, and here and there a streamer of terra cotta, Chicago's newly chosen municipal color.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—When the multitude began pouring into the downtown district Thursday morning to view the great parade they saw stretching away in every direction streets filled with decorations, all they looked like a gigantic flower garden. The national colors predominated, but with the red, white and blue were mingled the flags of all nations, and here and there a streamer of terra cotta, Chicago's newly chosen municipal color.

gray uniforms, had the post of honor in the second grand division, and acted as escort to Gen. A. P. Hawley.

In the first division were the various local courts of the Ancient Order of Foresters, in full regalia. A half score of various Italian societies followed. In the third division were the members of the Patriotic Sons of America, order of the United American Mechanics, Orange-men and the Patriotic Guard of America. Each organization had its band and all of them were limited to Patriotic songs. The fourth division was made of the local Turner societies and the German Turners, while in the fifth the Scottish organizations, the uniformed Sir Knights, Royal Scots, and the natives of the mother country who were identified with the order of the Sons of St. George turned out several thousand on the grounds. Leading the Royal Scots was a band of 25 pipers.

In the next two divisions the foreign-speaking element had its innings. The Polish national alliance turned out 5,000 strong, some of the lodges bearing such patriotic names as Witoski, Kosciuszki, Laskowski, Budyński and Laskowski. The German Turners followed the Polish, led by a Slavonian band and marshaled by a citizen with the euphonious name of Niche Volek.

The Swedish and Scandinavian division was fully 10,000 strong and was one of the features of the parade. Robert Lindblom, a well-known Board of trade magnate, was the grand marshal. One company was in the uniform of the Swedish guards, blue suits, gold stripes on pants, white caps, American flag on breast and sabers.

Another was in uniforms of blue and gold. In the center of this division were four carriages, bearing sixteen ladies, wearing dresses representing the different costumes of their native lands. Democratic marching clubs and high school boys, sons of veterans, cadets and local semi-military societies were mixed up indifferently in the eighth division; the most striking feature of which was a float, 30 feet in length, representing the United States Monitor, manned by 20 men and drawn by ten horses.

Among the wooden men were scattering representatives from Kansas, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan, Colorado and Nebraska. The United States Monitor, manned by 20 men and drawn by ten horses.

The parade was less than three miles in length, and the head of the column had got back to the starting place and disbanded long before the parade had begun to move. The extraordinary shortness of the route, which had been selected by Gen. Miles in the face of the emphatic protests, naturally produced a suggestion of the sight-seeing population on the sidewalks and across the street, and those who took the route of the parade were forced to march in a single file, with the head of the column to the left, and the tail to the right.

The route of the parade was less than three miles in length, and the head of the column had got back to the starting place and disbanded long before the parade had begun to move. The extraordinary shortness of the route, which had been selected by Gen. Miles in the face of the emphatic protests, naturally produced a suggestion of the sight-seeing population on the sidewalks and across the street, and those who took the route of the parade were forced to march in a single file, with the head of the column to the left, and the tail to the right.

The route of the parade was less than three miles in length, and the head of the column had got back to the starting place and disbanded long before the parade had begun to move. The extraordinary shortness of the route, which had been selected by Gen. Miles in the face of the emphatic protests, naturally produced a suggestion of the sight-seeing population on the sidewalks and across the street, and those who took the route of the parade were forced to march in a single file, with the head of the column to the left, and the tail to the right.

The route of the parade was less than three miles in length, and the head of the column had got back to the starting place and disbanded long before the parade had begun to move. The extraordinary shortness of the route, which had been selected by Gen. Miles in the face of the emphatic protests, naturally produced a suggestion of the sight-seeing population on the sidewalks and across the street, and those who took the route of the parade were forced to march in a single file, with the head of the column to the left, and the tail to the right.

The route of the parade was less than three miles in length, and the head of the column had got back to the starting place and disbanded long before the parade had begun to move. The extraordinary shortness of the route, which had been selected by Gen. Miles in the face of the emphatic protests, naturally produced a suggestion of the sight-seeing population on the sidewalks and across the street, and those who took the route of the parade were forced to march in a single file, with the head of the column to the left, and the tail to the right.

The route of the parade was less than three miles in length, and the head of the column had got back to the starting place and disbanded long before the parade had begun to move. The extraordinary shortness of the route, which had been selected by Gen. Miles in the face of the emphatic protests, naturally produced a suggestion of the sight-seeing population on the sidewalks and across the street, and those who took the route of the parade were forced to march in a single file, with the head of the column to the left, and the tail to the right.

The route of the parade was less than three miles in length, and the head of the column had got back to the starting place and disbanded long before the parade had begun to move. The extraordinary shortness of the route, which had been selected by Gen. Miles in the face of the emphatic protests, naturally produced a suggestion of the sight-seeing population on the sidewalks and across the street, and those who took the route of the parade were forced to march in a single file, with the head of the column to the left, and the tail to the right.

The route of the parade was less than three miles in length, and the head of the column had got back to the starting place and disbanded long before the parade had begun to move. The extraordinary shortness of the route, which had been selected by Gen. Miles in the face of the emphatic protests, naturally produced a suggestion of the sight-seeing population on the sidewalks and across the street, and those who took the route of the parade were forced to march in a single file, with the head of the column to the left, and the tail to the right.

The route of the parade was less than three miles in length, and the head of the column had got back to the starting place and disbanded long before the parade had begun to move. The extraordinary shortness of the route, which had been selected by Gen. Miles in the face of the emphatic protests, naturally produced a suggestion of the sight-seeing population on the sidewalks and across the street, and those who took the route of the parade were forced to march in a single file, with the head of the column to the left, and the tail to the right.

The route of the parade was less than three miles in length, and the head of the column had got back to the starting place and disbanded long before the parade had begun to move. The extraordinary shortness of the route, which had been selected by Gen. Miles in the face of the emphatic protests, naturally produced a suggestion of the sight-seeing population on the sidewalks and across the street, and those who took the route of the parade were forced to march in a single file, with the head of the column to the left, and the tail to the right.

The route of the parade was less than three miles in length, and the head of the column had got back to the starting place and disbanded long before the parade had begun to move. The extraordinary shortness of the route, which had been selected by Gen. Miles in the face of the emphatic protests, naturally produced a suggestion of the sight-seeing population on the sidewalks and across the street, and those who took the route of the parade were forced to march in a single file, with the head of the column to the left, and the tail to the right.

The route of the parade was less than three miles in length, and the head of the column had got back to the starting place and disbanded long before the parade had begun to move. The extraordinary shortness of the route, which had been selected by Gen. Miles in the face of the emphatic protests, naturally produced a suggestion of the sight-seeing population on the sidewalks and across the street, and those who took the route of the parade were forced to march in a single file, with the head of the column to the left, and the tail to the right.

The route of the parade was less than three miles in length, and the head of the column had got back to the starting place and disbanded long before the parade had begun to move. The extraordinary shortness of the route, which had been selected by Gen. Miles in the face of the emphatic protests, naturally produced a suggestion of the sight-seeing population on the sidewalks and across the street, and those who took the route of the parade were forced to march in a single file, with the head of the column to the left, and the tail to the right.

World's fair city extended the freedom of the city to the guests of the day. Following the address of the mayor, President Palmer, of the national commission, introduced Mrs. Sarah C. LeMay, of New York, who read selections from the dedicatory ode written by Miss Harriet Monroe, of Chicago.

Two wreaths were presented, respectively to Miss Monroe, writer of the dedicatory ode, and to Mrs. LeMay, the reader, and adorned the front of the stage. The wreaths were made of noble laurels, the true laurel of history, and were tied with gold and white ribbons, the colors of Isabella.

The director of works of the exposition, D. H. Barnham, was introduced by President Palmer, and spoke a few words, after which President Higginbotham presented the medals of the exposition to the master artists of construction.

The work of the Board of Lady Managers was the subject of an address by Mrs. Potter Palmer, and, although the lady's feeble voice was not heard by those further than fifty feet away, her address was a tribute of applause to woman was not wanting at the close.

President Higginbotham, of the World's Columbian exposition, now formally tendered the exhibition buildings to President Palmer, of the World's Columbian exposition, in an address, in which President Palmer responded. As the president of the commission turned to Vice-President Morton, at the close, and asked the representative of the nation to dedicate the buildings and grounds to humanity, the entire assembly reached its climax, and cheers from a hundred thousand throats welcomed the venerable vice-president of the United States.

By a common impulse every man and woman in the monster assemblage of floor and stage arose to their feet in spontaneous tribute to the highest dignity of the occasion. At the close of the ovation Vice-President Morton addressed the vast assemblage, and ended with the following:

We are now the beginning of another era, and if to us serious hearts in our present growth, in the year 1892, in the life-time of many men, the English-speaking people of America will number more than 130,000,000. And for them John Bright in a burst of impassioned eloquence, greeted our people, our language, our law, and our faith; and all over the wide continent the house of freedom rang with the approval of every man and every woman.

Mr. President, in the name of the government I have the honor to dedicate these buildings and their appendages, intended by the Congress of the United States for the use of the World's Columbian exposition, the world's progress in art, science, agriculture and manufactures. I dedicate them to humanity. God save the United States of America.

At the concluding sentence of the vice president's address, and as he pronounced the dedicatory words, the members of the foreign diplomatic corps arose simultaneously to their feet. In many cases the approval of the sentiment, and the example so delicately set by the representatives of foreign nations was instantly followed by all the thousands assembled beneath the vast roof.

The "Hallelujah Chorus" that followed, led to the dedication of the buildings, and the true gravity of the moment was ineffably impressed on every mind, and when at its conclusion, Henry Watterson advanced to deliver the formal dedicatory oration, the great editor received an ovation worthy to crown a lifetime of glory. A deaf silence reigned over the acres of humanity as the orator of the day delivered his speech.

Scarcely was the oration ended when Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, advanced to deliver his dedicatory oration. It was nearly a minute before the applause subsided, and when silence was finally restored, Mr. Depew delivered a masterly address.

A long string of World's fair officials was ended by still another squadron of yellow-decked regulars, and then, in a carriage with President T. W. Palmer, of the national commission, and President H. N. Higginbotham, of the local commission, was Vice-President Morton. The kindly, smooth-shaven face of the chief guest of the day beamed with pleasure at the warm welcome which was extended him on all sides. Secretary of State Foster, Secretary Navy and Tracy, Chief Justice Fuller, justices of the supreme court and a long array of foreign diplomats rolled swiftly by, and more of the governors came again.

As the visitors arrived the larger number of the guests of the day were seated on the reserved stand at the south end of the building. The Vice-president Morton, the kindly, smooth-shaven face of the chief guest of the day beamed with pleasure at the warm welcome which was extended him on all sides. Secretary of State Foster, Secretary Navy and Tracy, Chief Justice Fuller, justices of the supreme court and a long array of foreign diplomats rolled swiftly by, and more of the governors came again.

As the visitors arrived the larger number of the guests of the day were seated on the reserved stand at the south end of the building. The Vice-president Morton, the kindly, smooth-shaven face of the chief guest of the day beamed with pleasure at the warm welcome which was extended him on all sides. Secretary of State Foster, Secretary Navy and Tracy, Chief Justice Fuller, justices of the supreme court and a long array of foreign diplomats rolled swiftly by, and more of the governors came again.

As the visitors arrived the larger number of the guests of the day were seated on the reserved stand at the south end of the building. The Vice-president Morton, the kindly, smooth-shaven face of the chief guest of the day beamed with pleasure at the warm welcome which was extended him on all sides. Secretary of State Foster, Secretary Navy and Tracy, Chief Justice Fuller, justices of the supreme court and a long array of foreign diplomats rolled swiftly by, and more of the governors came again.

CHRISTIANS QUARREL.

Columbus and His Character the Subject of a Fierce War.

Between Protestant Ministers and the Priests—Such Epithets as "Race-Pacifist" and "Enemy of the Support of Moral People," Etc., Being Used.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 25.—The echoes of the Columbian celebration of last Friday have stirred up in this city a religious strife that has grown to be decidedly sensational. It began Sunday a week ago, when a prominent minister assailed the Catholics for claiming so much credit in the discovery of America. This was followed last Friday by a sermon from Dr. Bettsan, Episcopal minister, who styled himself "Father Betts." He attacked the Catholics in broad terms, and Sunday Rev. J. L. O'Neill, of the Dominican church, defended the Catholic church, and from the pulpit denounced Father Betts as a base liar. He quoted from Father Betts' sermon, "Columbus must smile today, if it is given him to smile, at the convent and self-satisfaction of a religious body that claims him for its own, now that four hundred years have passed away; a body that ridiculed, embarrassed and undid him in the days of his struggle, but which today steps to the front and assumes all the honor due him." Rev. O'Neill then branded the author as "a barefaced liar, unworthy of the support of moral people."

Rev. M. McGuffey, of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, denounced Columbus from the pulpit as a liar, a pirate, an associate of lewd women, a slave trader, a deserter of his wife, and a man utterly without one Christian principle. He said he was not led to the discovery through an interest for science, but a sordid love for gold, and this hero worship was out of place.

The Spiritualists held a Columbus meeting, "called down" the great mariner's spirit, and "found" that he was laughing "in his sleeve" at the honor here in his memory. Priests and preachers are in a manner clearing the decks for action.

A SERVICE OF PRAYER.

The House of Deputies of the Episcopal Convention Held a Service in Honor of the White House Family.

BAITHELM, Oct. 25.—With special service of prayer for the wife of President Harrison, the house of deputies of the Episcopal convention convened Monday night at another service. The action with regard to Mrs. Harrison was taken on motion of Rev. J. H. Ranger, of Indiana, who requested it on behalf of the diocese of Indiana and the Indiana delegation. He asked the house to suspend its rules and have a special service of prayer and devotion for Mrs. Harrison and for the relief of the affliction of President Harrison's family. This request was unanimously agreed to, and President Dix offered a fervent prayer for the nation's sufferer.

Russian Cholera Statistics. St. Petersburg, Oct. 25.—Since the outbreak of cholera in Russia there have been in the Empire of the Caucasus 125,000 cases of the disease and 65,000 deaths. In Saratoff there have been 21,000 cases and 11,000 deaths, and in St. Petersburg 25,000 cases and 11,500 deaths, making in these three districts alone a total of 100,000 cases and 77,000 deaths. Three weeks ago the disease broke out in Warsaw, and since that time twenty cholera deaths have occurred in that city.

A Terrible Joke.

MILAN, Tenn., Oct. 25.—A horrible joke was perpetrated on Thomas Millington, at Chestnut Bluff, on Saturday night. Some young men procured a coffin and carried it to the residence of a lonely spot, where he was told that if he did not disclose the whereabouts of a delinquent treasure, he would be buried alive. He refused, but in spite of his prayers he was in the coffin and buried. He was buried in the coffin and buried. He was buried in the coffin and buried.

A Boy's Unconscionable Suicide. BIRMINGHAM, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Alfred Swift, a boy, attempted suicide by shooting himself in the head Sunday night in the Presbyterian church yard, where he was found Monday morning still alive. He attended church Sunday evening, and subsequently visited relatives. He gave an indication of suicidal intention and the cause of his act is a mystery. His father, Capt. George Swift, is now on his way out from England.

LIBERAL ARTS.

Mr. Depew ended with the following: "I had, Columbus, discoverer, dreamer, here and abroad, of every race and color, recognize the horizon which bounded the voice of gratitude and praise for all the blessings which have been showered upon mankind by your advance to the language, but is there in every tongue. Neither man nor brass can fully form this statue. Confess to his monument, and numbered millions, from present to future, his name and fame, and his happy life, the fruits of his life, will reverently guard and preserve from all to enter his name and fame. The first to greet the distinguished New Yorker as he concluded his oration was Henry Watterson, who clasped his arm around the speaker and congratulated him on his eloquent words.

The twilight of approaching dusk was stealing through the building as Mr. Depew concluded his oration, and the mellowing scene was favorable to the fervent words of Cardinal Gibbons as he uttered his prayer. The prayer was addressed to Almighty God to confer his blessing upon the great undertaking.

"In praise of God," a selection from Beethoven, next rendered by the chorus, was a selection favorable to the closing exercises of the ceremony, and followed by these words of benediction from Rev. H. C. McKee, of Philadelphia: "In the name of God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, I invoke and pronounce the Divine benediction upon this World's Columbian exposition, its officers, managers, patrons and promoters. And now may the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God and the communion of the Holy Ghost be with you, and abide upon you all forever, amen."

Slowly the multitude dispersed, but it was nearly a half hour before the last of the thousands assembled filed from the building and bade farewell to the scene of the dedication of the World's Columbian exposition. Friday night the dedicatory exercises closed with the most brilliant and gorgeous display of fireworks ever given in the city. To avoid the concentration of a mass of people, the fireworks were given in three parts, and given in as many parts of the city. The programmes were identical. The display was given in Washington park, on the south side, and Lincoln park, on the north.

It takes a lot of pluck to get all the teachers of an ostrich—Philadelphia Record.

BORDERS & STEWARTS.

Just Received.

We have just about completed an enormous stock of such Choice Winter Goods but we CAN'T HOLD THEM!

Such goods and prices threaten to cause a CLEARANCE SALE without our intending it. There goods sell themselves on sight and a slight examination furnishes so many reasons for buying that it seems superfluous and idle to invite purchase.

When you come in take time to look through our enormous new stock of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, SHOES, BOOTS, AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

LOUISA, - KENTUCKY.

WHITE HOUSE DEATHS. Times of Sufferers in the Present Administration.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The first death in the white house was that of President William Henry Harrison, on the morning of April 4, 1841, just one month after his inauguration. Mrs. Letitia Tyler, the first wife of President Tyler, who was elected vice-president on the ticket with Gen. Harrison, and who succeeded him as chief executive of the United States, died on the 10th of September, the next year, 1842.

The third death was that of President Zachary Taylor, who entered the white house, March 4, 1849. He lived only until July 9, 1850. His death was the result of exposure on the Fourth of July just previous, when he took part in the dedication of Washington's monument. Willie Lincoln, second son of President Lincoln, died in the white house in February, 1862, at the time when "Fido," the favorite son of the martyred president, lay seriously ill.

Frederick F. Dent, father of Mrs. U. S. Grant, who was a member of the presidential family from the time Gen. Grant entered the white house, died there December 16, 1874.

Mr. Elihu A. Allen, minister to the United States from Hawaii and dean of the diplomatic corps, was at the head of the legations with their compliments, when he was smitten with heart disease. Falling to the floor, he was hurriedly borne into one of the parlors, but never recovered consciousness, and expired before medical aid could reach him.

When President Garfield fell with the assassin's bullet in his back he was conveyed to the room in which Mrs. Harrison died October 23, 1892, and remained there until carried forth to die at Elberon.

Reform in Prison Punishment. COLUMBIAN, Oct. 25.—Since Warden C. C. James has returned from Chicago he is planning to overhaul the present system of punishment in the Ohio penitentiary. He visited Joliet while in Chicago, and he hopes to see the adoption here of the system that brings her fractions prisoners within the bounds of good government.

Water in Great Britain. LONDON, Oct. 25.—Cold weather is general throughout the country, and is causing much suffering, snow-storms prevail to the eastward, and in Wales.

Rera Carter Convicted. ELKHORN, Kan., Oct. 25.—The jury in the case against Rera Carter, in trial for the robbery of the St. Louis and San Francisco train last July, has returned a verdict of guilty. The trial lasted a week and was the hottest fought case ever tried in the courts of this county. Carter will get a long term in prison.

Baker Law Sustained. PITTSBURGH, Oct. 25.—The state supreme court has refused to assume jurisdiction on the application to restrain the county commissioners from having the ballots under the Baker law printed in their present form.